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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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HEAPS OF ASHES

And Bare Walls Are About All That
Is Left of Phillips.

ONLY A FEW BUILDINGS REMAIN

Governor Peck Arrives with a Relief
Corps and Goes to Work.

SIXTEEN PERSONS PERISH ON A RAFT

The Loss to Property Over a Million and
a Half Dollars—Several Persons
Drowned in the Bayou.

WIS., JULY 29.—At daybreak this
morning a dense smoke covered an area of
a hundred miles square and the center was this desolate, fire-swept little
city. More than 2,500 persons have fled
to the forest or to the villages near by.
The town this morning was a heap of
ruins and the smoke was so dense that the
height of a locomotive could not be
seen fifty feet away. Three relief trains
reached Phillips soon after 6 o'clock this
morning. One was in charge of Governor
George W. Peck and his staff. The second
came from Stevens Point, in charge of
Frank Lamoreau and Crosby Grant, and
the third from Marshfield, in charge of
Major H. W. Upham, republican nominee
for governor.

Provisions for the Destitute.

As soon as he arrived Governor Peck called
his staff together and directed the work
of unloading the provisions. There were
several carloads of food and a warehouse
was opened, one of the few buildings
that are left standing in the town. Through
the dense smoke Governor Peck started out
on a tour of inspection. He soon found
two walls of masonry which marked the
place where two banks had stood. On in-
quiry it was learned that the vaults of
the banks contained \$52,000 and Governor
Peck immediately swore in a dozen men
to guard the money in the vaults. They
were armed with Winchesters and ordered
to remain on duty in two shifts, day and
night.

The loss by the great conflagration in
its entirety is difficult to estimate. Out
of \$80 buildings in the town, only thirty-
seven remain. B. W. Davis, of the Davis
Lumber Company, estimates the total loss
at \$1,500,000, with scarcely half of the full
amount covered by insurance. The Davis
Lumber Company lost \$500,000, fully in-
sured. The next largest loss is that of
the Fayette-Shaw Tannery Company, op-
erating one of the largest tanneries in the
United States. The tannery was destroyed
with its stock, aggregating a loss of nearly
\$80,000. The Blatz Brewing Company, of
Milwaukee, had a distributing depot here,
which was destroyed, with a loss of \$3,000.

The Loss of Life.

There is no way of estimating the num-
ber of lives lost in the fire, and even after
forty-nine hours have passed no one can
be found who ventures an opinion of the
loss of life. When the people fled be-
fore the wave of fire they became sepa-
rated and can give no account of each
other.

It is known that sixteen persons per-
ished on a raft that burned in the bayou.
A bridge or trestle crossed the bayou, and
when the supports of this bridge were
burned away it fell. Women and children
were crossing at the time, and some must
have perished.

The charred body of Anton F. Lentzer
can be seen in the wreck of a brick chim-
ney. The man was attempting to carry
his trunk from a burning dwelling, when
the brick chimney fell on him, crushing out
his life.

As the fire swept towards the bridge a
number of children were seen to take ref-
uge in the big lumber yard. Their cries
were heard by others who fled towards the
water, but the children have never been
found.

Of the sixteen persons who lost their
lives on the raft that burned in the bayou,
eight are yet in the water. The body of Frank Closs, a machinist, was
found under a pile of driftwood at noon
today. The bodies of his wife and chil-
dren were recovered afterward.

Searching for the Drowned.

Dynamite was exploded all day in the
bayou, and a number of bodies were raised
by this means. Jim Lock's body was
brought to the surface. He was the
butcher who was drowned with his child
in his arms.

The true story of this ill-fated raft
has never been told. The only man who tells
a comprehensive narrative of the horror
is Joseph Bollen, a lumberman. He was
standing near a boathouse when a num-
ber of women and children came toward
him. There were three or four men fol-
lowing. They went to the raft and at-
tempted to push it from the shore, when
it caught fire. Some jumped into small
boats and others remained on the raft.
All these perished. As the boats were
overloaded they sank. The raft burned
to the water's edge.

Governor Peck discovered that a saloon
outside the city limits was open and
that several men had become intoxicated.
The governor ordered the sheriff to close
the room.

A temporary jail was made by app-
roaching an empty box car.

The local relief committee has issued a
statement to the public thanking the gen-
eral citizens of the state for their liberal
contributions.

More Bodies Found.

Stevens Point, Wis., July 29.—Late this
afternoon two additional bodies were taken
from the bayou at Phillips, making ten in
number.

Wisconsin Forest Fires.

Wausau, Wis., July 29.—News from the
country is to the effect that forest fires are
running in all directions, and destroying
much property. All day long the sun has
been obscured by dense smoke, but this city
is in no immediate danger.

BURNING OF BELLE PLAIN.

An Iowa Town Burns Severely by
the Flames.

Belle Plain, Ia., July 29.—The cry of fire
was heard throughout the town late yester-
day afternoon. The citizens soon had the
fire apparatus out, but owing to the en-
gine's steaming slowly the flames, which
had started in the roof of a livery stable
and were fanned by a strong west wind,
had leaped across the street into the busi-

ness part of the city, and were soon beyond
the control of the firemen. It was impos-
sible to stop the spread of the flames with
the apparatus on hand, and telegrams were
sent to Cedar Rapids and Tama, but by 9
o'clock the business portion of the town,
with the exception of three buildings, was
in ashes. In all over sixty buildings and
business concerns were burned out, with a
loss of \$450,000, with \$150,000 insurance.

The largest losses are as follows: Green-
lee opera house, Herring hotel, Swett &
Rusk, hardware; J. D. Blue, dry goods;
W. H. Burrows & Co., clothing; Van Meter
& Co., drugs; R. Nicholson, groceries; W.
F. Donovan, boots and shoes; C. P. Hos-
mer, hardware; B. A. Turnbull, restaurant;
Nichols & Marz, drugs; T. Lawrence, dry
goods; Citizens' National Bank; A. A. Sel-
dgen & Co., tailors; J. Wheeler, livery; Har-
mon Grocery Company; Swerhain, cloth-
ing; Swift & Co., drugs; H. Shelp, dry
goods; L. Grissman, dry goods; W. P. Har-
mon, hardware, and opera house; Chicago
and Northwestern passenger depot and
offices; J. P. Price, lumber.

Several dwellings and their contents
were also destroyed. The Burley is the
only hotel left standing, and it was saved
only by a fortunate change of the wind.
So far as known no one was killed, and but
few injured. This is a severe blow to Belle
Plain, and it is a grave question whether
it will ever be rebuilt completely.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A Large Building Destroyed—The Fir Burned Out.

New York, July 29.—The building at the
southwest corner of Fulton and Gold
streets, and numbered from 82 to 88 Fulton
street, was gutted by fire this afternoon.
This building was occupied by various
firms, including two manufacturers of
chemical articles, some of which added
five alarms were sent out in quick suc-
cession, bringing twenty-five engines and two
water towers to the scene. After about
two and a half hours' hard work the fire
was succeeded in getting the fire under
control. The loss will amount to about
\$150,000. The following were burned out:
Mondel & Alken, restaurant and saloon;
S. Burdsohn, dealer in patent medicines;
A. L. Ladd, hardware and groceries; Ladd &
Bro., steam printers; The Law Journal
composing rooms; A. Lounsbury, manu-
facturing jeweler; Fairchild Bros. & Fos-
ter, manufacturers, and Charles Schneide-
r, lithographer. The cause of the fire is un-
known.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.

Several People Struck by Lightning Damage to Houses.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 29.—After an ex-
cessively warm morning this city was vis-
ited this afternoon by a succession of se-
vere thunder storms which killed one man,
shocked several others and wrought havoc
generally. At Thomas island, Onota lake,
George B. Castle, aged twenty-eight years,
was suddenly killed and Charles Johnson,
Henry Shaw and Lena Williams, were
severely shocked. These four, with Castle's
wife and Mrs. Samuel Williams, have been
camping for six weeks, and were to break
camp tonight. Shortly before 6 o'clock
Johnson, Castle, Lena and Henry Wagner
went out under a large pine tree, twenty-
feet from the cottage. The storm broke
suddenly, a flash of lightning struck the
tree and it fell to the ground. Castle
was instantly killed and the other three
were active enemies than friends.

In the House.

Drifting is the only word that will now
accurately describe the condition of affairs
in the house of representatives. All of the
business which the managers feel it is in
any wise essential for record purposes, to
pass at this session of congress, has al-
ready been disposed of, and they are now
engaged in the task of concluding the
appropriation bills and the Senate will
decide on the tariff bill.

There is no doubt that the Americans
are especially eager for a foothold on the
east Asiatic coast, and naturally feel a
stronger attraction toward that territory
than do the southern states. They are
linked by the ocean with Asiatic trading
ports. Americans who look far ahead now
desire to create in Japan a point of vantage
for further Asiatic ventures. Therefore
they back Japan against China, unmindful
of the fact that by so doing they give an
irreparable shock to the much-lauded and
friendly relationship between Russia and the
United States.

The Vossische Zeitung maintains that Ja-
pan is in the right, and that the Chinese
are refusing to adhere faithfully to the
spirit of their treaties and are trying to
keep Corea in barbarism. China, it says, is
endeavoring to stop the progress of civiliza-
tion in East Asia.

Desire to See China Defeated.

The majority of the Berlin dailies take
the view of the conflict and express the
hope that the war will crush the ignorant
and conceited of the Peking government. The
victor will be the Pekin government. The
reform of the barbarous abuses of Corea's
internal affairs, the introduction of prop-
er schools and of telegraphs and railroads, and
the opening of rich mines.

The dissensions in the policy to be pur-
sued toward the anarchists, however, be-
come acute. Count Botho Eulenburg, the
former tutor of Prussia, leads the monarch-
ial group, who demand extreme measures
to stop the spread of anarchy and social
democracy.

Dr. Hinz-Peter, once the emperor's tutor,
is said to be exerting all his influence in favor
of Eulenburg's proposals. The emperor is said to be
inclined. While inclined to favor repres-
sive laws, he is opposed to Count Botho Eulenburg,
who undoubtedly would resign his office
the moment the Eulenburg programme
should be adopted. One way out of
the dilemma has been suggested—probably
at the emperor's instance—and that is to
lay the whole subject before the federated
court, not in the form of a bill, but merely
as a matter of fact. The court will then
decide on the constitutionality of the
proposed laws.

The programme is always subject to interrup-
tion by conference reports, and there are
six appropriation bills, besides the tariff
bill, which are likely at any time to come
in and vary the proceedings.

SUFFOCATED IN A CLOSET.

Three Boys in Hartford Meet with a Horrific Death.

Hartford, Conn., July 29.—The three
Guinean children who strayed away from
their home on Broad street, this city,
Thursday afternoon, have been found and all
three are dead. Chief of Police Bell gave
orders that all the cars about the depot and
freight yards be thoroughly searched. A few
minutes after 10 o'clock, policemen who had
been searching cars in the yard of the
New York, New Haven and Hartford rail-
road for about two hours, came to a cab-
oose, from which sickening odors came.
They burst open the door, and the stench,
which had been strong before, became almost
overwhelming. Keeping on at their
work of investigation, the officers traced
the smell to the closet which trainmen use
as a clothes press, and breaking open the
door, they found the three little bodies,
naked and mangy by rats.

Freddie, the four-year-old, lay at the bot-
tom. On him was Raymond, nine years old,
and on top of both was Leroy, seven years
old. Under the three bodies were the few
garments the boys wore when they left
home.

At the autopsy this afternoon, nothing
was found to indicate violence. The con-
dition of the lungs indicated death by suffo-
cation, and the absence of confusion and other
marks about the neck preclude the sus-
picion of strangulation.

The theory is that the little fellows ran
into the car to hide from a passing police-
man Thursday afternoon, and that the door
of the closet swung to and caught them in
with the spring lock. The closet is five feet
high, and its foot space is 2x5x5 inches. It
is impossible that the little boys could have
lived long in such a confined space, and
the doctors think they became unconscious
in about fifteen minutes, and that they did
not live more than fifty minutes after the
door was locked on them.

It is supposed that the three boys had
taken off their clothes to play going in
swimming, as that idea was in their minds
when they left home.

SHOT BY THE SENTINEL.

He Called on the Man to Halt and Afterward Fired.

Chicago, July 29.—Private Chambers, of
Company B, spilled the first blood last night
in the Pullman campaign. He shot a man
who was walking through the Michigan
Central freight yards at Kensington. The
usual command to halt was given three times,
but the intruder fired one shot in the air,
and followed it by another that struck the
man in the right arm just below the shoul-
der and came out near the wrist. The
officer then ran up and shot the intruder
in the back.

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lowing. They went to the raft and at-
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CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Chinese Transport.

ABOUT A HUNDRED PIGTAILS KILLED.

The Powers Will Attempt to Bring About Peace Between the Belligerents—The Dispatches from Shanghai.

Shanghai, July 28.—The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between the Chinese and Japanese warships says that the Chinese iron clad, *Chen-Yu-En*, which is one of the largest vessels of her class belonging to the northern fleet, returned to Kots and escaped the Japanese. The latter, the report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sank a transport. Six other transports escaped.

News has been received here that on the same day the engagement took place the Japanese troops ashore attacked the Chinese at Asan. No details of the attack have been received. The British twin-screw cruiser, *Porpoise*, has sailed hence to protect the British at Cha-Poo-oo, on the Shantung promontory, a health resort of foreigners.

The principal division of the Chinese reinforcements sent from Taku has reached its destination.

To Protect British Interests.

The British cruiser *Porpoise* sailed from Che Foo today to protect British interests in Korea. The Japanese minister in Seoul requested the King, before his capture, to demand the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Korea. He refused, and thereupon the Japanese troops advanced upon Seoul.

After a brief encounter they routed the Koreans and occupied the royal palace. The King appealed to the representatives of European powers to intervene, but in vain.

Reserves Ordered into Service.

Yokohama, July 29.—The army and navy reserves have been summoned into service. Chinese residents of Japan are fleeing in large numbers. Reliable news has reached Taku that the main body of Chinese troops crossed the northwestern frontier of Korea on July 25th. In official circles everybody is convinced that Chinese recent negotiations were a mere subterfuge to gain time and concentrate her forces with a view to commencing with the Koreans for an attack. It is rumored that the Japanese ships have been fired upon again from the shore.

Fully a Hundred Killed.

London, July 29.—The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai:

"The Chinese warship, *Tsao-Khan*, which was captured by a Japanese warship off the coast of Round Island, is a vessel of an obsolete model. Although completely outmatched by the Japanese cruiser, the troop ship offered some resistance and lost fully a hundred men, killed and wounded, before she yielded. She was entirely disabled when the Japanese boarded her.

"The troop ship, *Kow-Shung*, tried to get away as soon as the Japanese warships began their attack and made only a weak running fight. The Japanese guns swept her deck and carried off the Chinese soldiers by the score. The latest estimate of the number aboard her is 700. Only 40 survived the foundering of the ship. They say that all her officers were killed before she went down.

"The announcement that the rest of the Chinese transports arrived safely at Korea and landed their men is confirmed. On the 27th the Japanese bombarded heavily those who had landed on the 26th at Yan Chang. The Japanese officers hoped thus to prevent the junction of the Chinese with the Koreans near Seoul. Whether they accomplished their object is not known.

"No news of the hostilities can be obtained from Pekin. Code messages are refused at the telegraph offices and no other messages referring to current affairs are accepted. The outlying battalions of the northern army are concentrating rapidly at Taku, the rendezvous from which the regiments are embarked for Korea.

"The work of preparing harbor defenses here advances at the entrance of the Yangtze-Kiang. Great quantities of ammunition have been purchased by the government and are being collected at the ports for shipment. The exportation of rice and grain has been prohibited. Trade is paralyzed. The coasting steamers and small craft are afraid to leave the harbors. While everything looks and sounds like war, the Chinese officials continue to maintain that war has not been declared."

The Central news agency says that in official circles here there is a strong feeling in favor of mediation on the part of the United States, although few believe that Japan and China would accept arbitration unless under considerable pressure.

The Daily News says this morning: "It is certain that whenever the Japanese and Chinese forces meet, on land or sea, they will fight, unless compelled to refrain by some power or combination of powers that both must respect. It seems too late for mediation, although this basis yet remains, China being less sensitive on a point of honor than some other nations. That Korea must be reformed all impartial observers admit. The test of Japan's sincerity is her alleged willingness to retire on the completion of the reforms. It ought not to be difficult for the powers interested to guarantee the execution of the reforms and demand that both arms retire."

Japan's Commander in Chief.

The commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces is Prince Taruhiko Arisugawa, and that he is an efficient officer is evident from the fact that the troops and supplies were landed in Korea within six days after the decision to do so had been reached. Prince Arisugawa, the first kinsman, or imperial prince, in history and he has helped to make one. Sixty years old, he looks less than fifty.

As regards the number and character of the troops it will be seen that the navies of the two countries are nearly equal, but in two ways Japan has an advantage. Its naval forces are better trained than are those of the Chinese and all its boats are in condition for immediate service, while many of China's are not. All in all, China's only hope for victory seems to be to overwhelm Japan with the number of its land forces.

The King of Korea.

Li Hsui, the King of Korea, cuts very little figure in the contest. He is the twenty-eighth sovereign of the dynastic line, and, though only forty-three years old, he has been on the throne thirty years. He has a variety of titles, such as "Son of Heaven" and "King of Ten Thousand Isles," yet his hereditary claim and all his grandeur did not save him the humiliation of being obliged to ask China's permission to assume rulership or pay heavy tribute.

The Chinese emperor has regarded him as a vassal, but the King of Korea is so holy an sovereign of his own country that it is a mortals to even mention his name. He literally has no name to speak of until he dies. Then his successor allows him one. To touch him with an

iron weapon is high treason. One of his predecessors, Tien-tseng-tsi-ting, died from an abscess in the neck in 1800 rather than have it lanced. His present majesty, presumably, shaves himself. On the other hand, any subject touched by the queen's hand has to always wear a brass plate to



KING OF COREA.

commemorate the fact. His queen, who belongs to the noble Min family, is nearly a year older than he. Their son, Li Chok, the hereditary or crown prince, was born February 4, 1873. Li Hsui has a few ideas of modern ways, such as introducing the electric light into his palace. His time is largely occupied in religious ceremonies.

POTATOES WERE HIS WEAPONS.

How a Kentucky Preacher Brought His Antagonist Low.

The Lexington, Ky., Transcript tells this story: One way of settling an evil practice is to make it ridiculous. It was by this means that dueling was stopped in a certain district in Kentucky some forty years ago. At that time a traveling preacher named Bowman, a strong, muscular man, was conducting a series of religious meetings in Kentucky. At one of them a well-known desperado character created a disturbance and threatened to shoot him. Bowman, the preacher's first thought was to treat the matter with silent contempt. Then he reflected that dueling was all too common in that region, and he decided to accept the challenge.

As the challenged party, Bowman had the choice of weapons. He selected a half-bushel of large Irish potatoes, and stipulated that his opponent must stand fifteen paces distant, and then only one potato at a time should be taken from the measure.

The desperado was furious, but Bowman stood upon his rights as the challenged party, and threatened to denounce the fellow as a coward if he made further objections. Seeing no way out of the scrape, he said that his opponent must stand fifteen paces distant, and then only one potato at a time should be taken from the measure.

The contest took place on the outskirts of the town, and almost everybody in the place turned out to see the fun. The seconds arranged the two men in whom the desperado brought a serious question. Governor Stone has promptly refused to comply with the order of General Hazen, and thus a conflict between federal and state authorities is brought about. Governor Stone has said that the order served upon him is an unwarranted interference on the part of the federal government in the affairs of a sovereign state; that it is an attempt at encroachment on state prerogatives and an unlawful attempt to prevent the issuance of bills of credit by a state. That action is an evident challenge of the constitutionality of the state to deal with such matters, and it involves a grave question of constitutional law.

The claim that the warrants resemble too closely the currency of the United States, that it is a technical breach of the law against counterfeiting is an absurdity upon its face. The idea of a state being brought before the bar of public opinion on such a charge is as ludicrous as it is absurd.

From the very foundation of our government to the present day it has been conceded at the state level that a state has the right to issue bills of credit; this right has never before been questioned. The congress has implicitly sanctioned this universal usage by placing a tax of 10 per cent on all money issued by state authority, and by this act conceding the right of a state to deal with its own finances. If the general government can thus, by its mere diktat, step in and throw into confusion the finances of a state, stop the payment of public debts and block the wheels of government, then are the states of this union helpless.

Your correspondent has confounded the name of the hereditary legislator in the state upon this question, and his opinion was that the state has, undoubtedly legal authority to issue bills of credit. The outcome of this entanglement is doubtful.

The authorities at Washington will doubtless persist in demanding that the issue of warrants be suppressed, and Governor Stone will remain firm in his refusal to suppress them, and this refusal will bring on a legal contest between the federal and state authorities.

The people of Mississippi are in a nice time getting me out, as the farmers of this country are at my back to a man. As to my charge against *J.W. Duncan*, business manager of the state exchange, I am not so good as him. I am a member of the Spartanburg alliance, and they will have a nice

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ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1894.

No Shuffling—No Dodging!

The democratic state convention meets in this city next Thursday and the near approach of the day renders it both timely and necessary that The Constitution should call attention to a few facts that are of interest to the democratic party of Georgia, and to those who desire to promote the welfare of the party.

We presume that there is not a member of the state convention unfamiliar with the more prominent features of the campaign of 1892. It is well known that in that campaign a most serious defection in the ranks of the party in this state was threatened. The third party leaders had everything primed for breaking up the democratic organization. They depended on the farmers' alliance and those democrats who were suspicious of the goldbug financial policy to break away from the democratic party and swell the ranks of the organization that had been built up under the auspices of Mr. Watson and other populist leaders.

At this critical juncture the state convention met and passed a free coinage resolution. The Constitution and other democratic newspapers, as well as the democratic campaign speakers, lifted the issue away from Mr. Cleveland's financial views, and turned their attention wholly to the pledges made to the people in the Chicago platform. There was no talk then on the part of any other class of democrats, that the financial pledge of the democratic platform meant the repeal of only a part of the Sherman law and the re-establishment of the single gold standard which had convulsed our commerce and ruined the business interests of the country in 1873. There was no pretense, indeed, that that pledge meant anything less than the free coinage of silver by the United States mints at a ratio of 16 to 1. Such a pretense would probably have been fatal to the success of the democratic campaign in this state.

But the great body of voters who were ready to go into the third party rather than endorse the single gold standard and John Sherman's policy of contraction, were held in line by the declaration of leading democratic speakers and newspapers that the financial pledge meant the free coinage of silver—that it meant nothing less than the reversal of the republican policy of contraction and embezzlement by means of the constantly increasing value of the dollar unit. The result was a democratic majority of 70,000.

Now this whole question will come before the state convention which meets in Atlanta next Thursday, and it is a question that will have to be disposed of. It can be dodged, and it can be straddled, but it cannot be suppressed. What does the convention propose to do about it? The people of the state do not want the question suppressed or evaded, and we fail to see what democratic policy is to be subserved by suppression or evasion. The Constitution is of the opinion that the members of the state convention owe it to themselves and to their constituents to meet this great, this paramount issue fairly and squarely and deal with it as the overwhelming majority of democratic voters would have it dealt with. If the members of the convention think that the hour has come for the party in this state to dedicate itself to the monstrous crime of gold monometallism, it should make that fact known in a strong and positive way.

If, on the other hand, the members of the convention believe that the party should continue to stand for the interests and welfare of the people, as against the selfish claims of the bondholders and moneyed monopolists, they should renew their allegiance to the Chicago platform in an unmistakable way, place Mr. Atkinson on his own emphatic and dramatic interpretation of the financial pledge, declare for the free coinage of silver by the United States independently of the monarchies of Europe, and endorse the efforts of our senators and representatives to secure democratic legislation as a substitute for the Sherman act.

We do not believe that the people of this state are in the humor at this time to applaud any shuffling or dodging with respect to the financial question. The business situation is too serious for a political convention to trifly with the principles that affect the prosperity of the people. Courage and candor are as admirable in a party as they are in

an individual, and we believe that the time has come for those who represent the democratic party of Georgia to make an exhibition of these qualities.

There is no middle ground between bimetallism and the single gold standard—between the free coinage of both gold and silver and the demonetization of silver.

For that reason we urge the state convention to put forth a platform that will meet the just expectations of the democratic voters of the state—a platform that will put an end to party defection, and that will strengthen the organization and make it whole again.

Hon. Patrick Walsh.

It is a source of much gratification to the many friends of this distinguished Georgian to observe the earnestness with which he has, from his seat in the senate, taken every opportunity to defend the democratic platform, and to force recognition of the imperative demand that every one of its pledges be materialized into law.

No senator has been more earnest in behalf of the redemption of every pledge of the platform than Senator Walsh. In not a single instance has he failed. He has persistently advocated a repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, has joined hands most earnestly with his democratic colleagues who have been endeavoring to force prompt realization of the democratic promise of tariff reform, and, for more than anything, he is to be commended for the zeal with which he has championed the sentiment of his people in the matter of financial legislation. He stands flat-footed upon the democratic platform, which pledges "the use of both gold and silver as standard money metals, each to be coined without discrimination against the other." He favors the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. There are no frills or furbelows about his position on this or any other question, and his constituents always know where to find him.

When Senator Walsh was invited to deliver the long oration at the recent Fourth of July Tammany celebration, he did not trim his sails to suit a New York audience, but, on the other hand, took this opportunity to defend the demands of his people by urging the income tax and the free coinage of silver, on both of which points his remarks were received with great applause, showing that even in New York these great economic questions are not without strong sympathizers.

The Constitution writes this of Senator Walsh simply because it always gives us infinite pleasure to accord praise to a public servant whose duty is performed as zealously and as devotedly as Senator Walsh is performing his.

He is a noble Georgian of whom the whole state is proud.

Free Coal.

The issue involved in the settlement of the tariff controversy now going on between the house and the senate has narrowed itself to one proposition, and on an agreement concerning this question seems to depend the passage of a tariff bill.

It is very well for some to say, without a knowledge of the inside facts prompting the course of either the senate or the house, that one or the other is to blame. Some impulsively blame the house and others the senate. It is not the purpose of The Constitution to place the blame upon either body, but it may be well to take a look into the situation and present the real point at issue, so that the public may be its own judge.

The question is simply this—shall this country permit the importation of Canadian coal free of duty, while Canada keeps a tax of 67 cents a ton on our coal, or shall we permit Canadian coal free passage across our borders only on condition that Canada allows the same privilege to our coal exported for Canadian use.

A syndicate of capitalists have gotten possession of the vast coal deposits of Newfoundland, that belong to the Canadian government, which, at a handsome royalty, has disposed of its rich possession on a long-term lease. With free coal into the United States, and a duty of 67 cents per ton on coal sent from this country into Canada, the Newfoundland coal syndicate, in which the Canadian Pacific railroad is also largely interested, expects not only to hold absolute control of the coal trade of Canada, but also, not content with shutting our coal out of the Canadian markets, to supply the New England states with coal at the expense and loss of the great coal industry of the United States.

Now the senate says to the house that this is an unequal and unfair proposition. It will promptly agree to admit Canadian coal free of duty on condition that Canada reciprocates by permitting our coal free passage across its borders. This, however, does not commend itself to the Canadian coal syndicate, and on the merits of this proposition the senate and the house are now in conference.

Let us see how it is that the Newfoundland coal syndicate is not ready to yield free intercourse in the coal trade between the United States and Canada. As it is now, with a duty of 67 cents a ton the exportation of our coal into Canada is but a small consideration. The Newfoundland coal very largely supplies the Canadian demand, and the Canadian Pacific railroad, reaching from the Atlantic on the one side to the Pacific on the other, and being in a great measure the commercial artery of Canada, is naturally largely interested in keeping our coal out of Canada, as it receives tribute from every ton of coal carried from the Newfoundland mines and distributed over its lines to all parts of Canada. With our coal having free entrance into Canada, the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the other sections of Canada become virtually independent of the Newfoundland coal monopoly, because the product of the United States mines being within a nearer reach and having the advantage of the water transportation facilities of the great lakes, would, by the laws of unfettered commerce, take the place of that of the remote Newfoundland mines. This, therefore, would prove a serious setback to the Canadian Pacific, for

which reason the syndicate of which it is the central feature, vigorously opposes the proposition for a reciprocal solution of the coal feature of the tariff bill, by which the coal of each country shall have free access across the border of the other.

The Constitution would like to see free coal, and we would like to see it embraced in such a measure as is agreed upon; but it should come only in the shape of free coal for both countries. Congress should never permit Canada to levy a duty of 67 cents a ton on coal sent from this country to come in competition with Canadian coal, and at the same time allow Canada the advantage of the free importation of its coal into this country.

Of course, nobody believes that President Cleveland's position in the matter is controlled by his friendly interest in Mr. Whitney, Mr. Russell and others who are largely interested in the Canadian coal syndicate. This is a charge trumped up by the republicans, which does the president an injustice. Of course, free Canadian coal would benefit the New England states, and as New England is not internally interested in the coal industry, it does not see the equity involved in the just treatment of that great industry in other states. The president's associations have been so closely identified with the New England states that it is entirely natural that he should sympathize with the New England demand. We are perfectly satisfied that he does so honestly. We believe, however, that he will, in due time, accept as just the proposition that we should have free coal from both sides of the line, and that on such a settlement will be found the basis on which the house and the senate will arrive at a conclusion on the tariff bill. This will be just and it will be democratic, and since the senate is prepared to concede it, it is the duty of the house to accept it.

An Object Lesson in Contraction.

The tax digests now coming into the office of the comptroller general, promise to keep up the record of last year in the contraction of values.

When the digests of 1893 began to come in the scattering returns of contracted values attracted early attention, which was aroused into alarm as the falling off crept into millions of dollars. When a decrease of ten millions was reached, and the end was not in sight, it began to be feared that the revenue based upon estimated returns could not be reached. That calamity was averted, however, but not without the establishment of the ugly fact that over twelve millions of values had been wiped out. This loss would have been one million dollars greater had it not been for the enforced increase in Fulton county, where the state officers pursued the property holder with the city assessment.

Many reasons were assigned for this falling off in values. There were those who asserted that it was because the people had taken advantage of the abolition of the boards of equalization. Such an attack upon the honesty of the people of Georgia should not be entertained for an instant. The values had been brought up to the high standard of 1891 without the aid of the equalizers, and their disappearance in 1893, as solemnly attested by the people, cannot be ascribed to dishonesty.

Again in 1894 we are promised another squeeze in the digest. Harlan county will show a falling off of \$217,232, more than half of which decline falls on rural property. This record, if kept up, as appearances now indicate, will amount to about fifteen million dollars in the state. In other words the people of Georgia should not be entertained for an instant. The values had been brought up to the high standard of 1891 without the aid of the equalizers, and their disappearance in 1893, as solemnly attested by the people, cannot be ascribed to dishonesty.

It is true that in occasional years the fruit crop will fail, but the great uniform success of the business fully overcomes all these losses. Even in a year like the present one, vigilance and intelligence need not fail of reward. As an instance may be mentioned the success of Mr. W. O. Tifton, of Tifton.

Last week he consigned ten crates of peaches to northern markets for which he realized \$71, or \$10 a bushel. During the March freeze Mr. Tifton kept sawdust fires burning in his peach orchard. For this watchfulness he is now reaping a rich reward as indicated by the price he received for his first shipment. The Albany Herald, in commenting upon this incident, says:

"Of course, such prices as above named cannot be relied upon to obtain every year, but the time has never been yet when there was not an active market for Georgia peaches. They are always in demand, and while this industry has grown wonderfully in the section of Georgia, it is still in its infancy. It has been clearly demonstrated that the soil and climate here are equal, if not superior to famous California. Certainly the soil is better; the crop may not be so certain, but it is infinitely better to have an occasional severe winter than the health of the section may remain good."

which reason the rights which suffrage would confer upon women, against the privileges that they would lose, that the sex would have been at a disadvantage. Women are unfitted for the burdens of citizenship, are in need of the special protection given them in the courts and elsewhere, and consideration for them requires that they should often be saved against themselves. The fact that the demand for suffrage comes from women who are recognized as specialists and not from the great mass of wives and mothers, indicates that the sex is not suffering for the privilege of voting. As for the few who do want to vote, the oddity of their situation will compensate them to some extent for the few offices for which they are ineligible being candidates.

In the meantime, we have said nothing, and if some suffragist thinks we have and insists upon writing a card, all is withdrawn without the necessity of reading it.

A Question of Fish.

The British and French fishermen are quarreling off the coast of Newfoundland concerning the catching of lobsters. Men-of-war have been ordered to the scene, as they have been periodically for a century past.

The difficulty dates from the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, whereby France ceded Newfoundland to Great Britain, reserving the right to "catch fish and dry them on the island."

At that time Newfoundland was but a fishing station with no local population entitled to any rights in the matter. In order to prevent the possibility of such a population, the British naval authorities took severe measures to keep settlers off the island.

In the course of time, however, they came, and they now enjoy a colonial government, by grace of the queen.

Though the waters all around them teem with fish yet they cannot engage in that industry because it would "interrupt" the French in the same pursuit.

They have appealed to the mother country for release from this grievance, but the mother country is so bound up by treaty stipulations with France that the little colony is ordered to be silent.

The Newfoundland government holds that the mother country made a mistake in having given the French the rights they have. To them such privileges appear burdensome, such as the colony ought not be asked to submit to. The modus vivendi reached a few years ago the Newfoundlanders hold to be an outrage, made by her majesty's government more for the purpose of maintaining its own general relations with France than with a view to the interests of the island colony.

The only solution is for the British to purchase from France the privileges which she enjoys, but as the price asked would be the abandonment of some rights which the British enjoy elsewhere there are many complications in the way.

Money in Fruits.

The recent mid-summer fair in Tifton was a valuable object lesson, showing the possibilities within the reach of all our agriculturists. The principal exhibitors were Captain Irby, of the Cycloneta farm, in Irwin county, and Dr. Wilson, of the Keystone Fruit Company, in Worth county. The Cycloneta farm was started by the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, in 1888, and its history since has been a demonstration of the wonderful work which a little intelligence will accomplish. Sometime later Dr. Wilson entered the field of fruit-growing. The Tifton Gazette says that his early efforts were unaided by capital, but the scientific and practical value of his experiments brought capital to his hand, and vineyards, orchards and bower of beauty sprung up as if by magic, and the property which he now controls rivals that of Cycloneta. It was no wonder, then, that at the recent fair Dr. Wilson and members of his family carried off 20 per cent of all the prizes offered.

It is true that in occasional years the fruit crop will fail, but the great uniform success of the business fully overcomes all these losses. Even in a year like the present one, vigilance and intelligence need not fail of reward. As an instance may be mentioned the success of Mr. W. O. Tifton, of Tifton. Last week he consigned ten crates of peaches to northern markets for which he realized \$71, or \$10 a bushel. During the March freeze Mr. Tifton kept sawdust fires burning in his peach orchard. For this watchfulness he is now reaping a rich reward as indicated by the price he received for his first shipment. The Albany Herald, in commenting upon this incident, says:

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CURRENT COMMENT.

"That Modern Son of Hagar" is what The Inter Ocean terms Senator David B. Hill.

George W. Smalley tells a curious story about the disappearance of Gustav Muller, the young man who brought him the story of the Prussian invention of Metz. After the young man had turned over the copy he was started back. The rest of the story is told by Mr. Smalley: "I asked him to return to his post at once; gave him, as was usual, a large sum of money; said good-bye, and he walked out of the office in Pall Mall. From that day to this I have never heard of him from him. He vanished utterly into space. As he had every inducement to continue his career, I always supposed, and still suppose, that he was either shot or sold himself, or murdered by some of the plundering bands always hanging on the rear of an army. The inquiries made at the time came to nothing, and it is too late to expect the secret to disclose itself, but I should still be much obliged to anybody who could give me a clew to the fate of Gustav Muller."

The arrival is chronicled at Guayaquil, Mexico, of Colonel Joseph Johnston, an American, and Captain Hamilton of the British army, accompanied by a German scientist, who have undertaken to ride from the United States to the extremity of Patagonia on horseback. They started from Nogales, Arizona, some time ago, and have been world wide. They began to talk as to the plan of campaign. Gorman said very politely:

"Governor, I have come to see you to

see the rights which suffrage would confer upon women, against the privileges that they would lose, that the sex would have been at a disadvantage. Women are unfitted for the burdens of citizenship, are in need of the special protection given them in the courts and elsewhere, and consideration for them requires that they should often be saved against themselves. The fact that the demand for suffrage comes from women who are recognized as specialists and not from the great mass of wives and mothers, indicates that the sex is not suffering for the privilege of voting. As for the few who do want to vote, the oddity of their situation will compensate them to some extent for the few offices for which they are ineligible being candidates.

They are more than 300,000 Jews in the city of New York who hold \$10,000,000 worth of real estate.

There died in Nice, a few days ago, Michael Gambetta, an uncle of the statesman Gambetta. He was ninety years of age. His death was due to the too sudden announcement of the murder of President Carnot. With him the family name became extinct.

There are only three bachelors among the forty-four governors in the United States. A number of them, however, would be glad if they could be bachelors again.

José María de Heredia, the recently elected member of the French nobility, is a native of Cuba. He is, however, of Spanish and French descent, having as one of his ancestors one of the first Spanish emigrants to Cuba.

France has more inhabitants over the age of sixty years, in proportion to the population, than any other country in the world.

There is a little colony in Albany that night, and there is a fire in the grate.

"I was a little child in Albany that night, and there was a fire in the grate.

"I was a little child in Albany that night, and there was a fire in the grate.

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GEORGIA LAWYERS.

They Will Storm Atlanta with Wit and Wisdom Tomorrow.

DETAILS OF THE CONVENTION'S DOINGS

Something of the Association's History and What the Lawyers Are to Be Here For—The Program.

Great preparations are being made for the approaching meeting of the Georgia Bar Association, to be held in this city tomorrow.

Many things conspire to warrant the prediction that the convention will be one of the most notable ever held by the Georgia lawyers.

The attendance will be unusually large for the reason that many of the lawyers will care to come to Atlanta this week anyhow to be present at the state democratic convention and will stay to attend it after their convention has finished its session of business.

Quite a number of distinguished lawyers from all over the state have already engaged rooms at the Kimball, and will arrive this evening or tomorrow morning. Among these are Colonel Marcus Beck of Jackson, candidate for solicitor for the Flint circuit; Hon. Robert T. Daniel, of Miller; Judge J. L. Sweat, of Waycross; Judge Spencer R. Atkinson and Judge Bolling Whittell, of Brunswick; Colonel L. Roper, of Forsyth; Colonel Wooten and Colonel Pope, of Albany; Judge Haygood, of蒙特莫尼, and Colonel Eave, of Augusta.

Besides, there will be quite a number of prominent attorneys from all over the state; indeed, it is safe to say that one of the many who are prominent in some or well known here will be missing.

The Bibb delegation will not arrive till tomorrow evening, but then it will come in thirty strong and with flying colors.

About the Association.

The Georgia Bar Association is now eleven years old. It has met once in each of the years since its organization, in Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Rome. Its first five meetings were held in Atlanta. Having traveled the circuit of the largest cities, it comes back now to Atlanta, and on Monday morning at 10 o'clock the president, Chief Justice Bleckley, will call the meeting to order in the superior courtroom at the state capitol.

Each year the association meetings have been well attended, and the most prominent of the profession have participated in deliberations. Its reports are circulated throughout the United States, and are generally sought for by the principal public libraries.

It is a matter of which all Georgians may be proud that the reports of the Georgia Bar Association take such high rank.

The president always opens the meeting with an annual address. Of course, Judge Bleckley will be imitable in this feature of the bar as he is in performing all such functions.

The insolvent traders' receivership act will be discussed in a symposium of half a dozen papers. Hon. Francis D. Peabody, of Columbus; Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta, and Hon. A. R. Lawton, Jr., of Savannah, are among the contributors to this topic. It has excited a good deal of interest, and is practically a large question in Georgia jurisprudence at this time.

All the judges of the state have been invited to contribute papers of four type-written pages each on our judicial system, and several have assured the secretary of their acceptance.

On legal education, or the requirements for admission to the bar, Messrs. A. J. Covatt, of Brunswick; Simon W. Hitch, of Blackshear; John L. Hopkins and Reuben R. Arnold, of Atlanta, have agreed to contribute short papers.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting will be a series of short papers on "Woman at the Georgia Bar." Few are aware of the large number of women lawyers in the United States. Still fewer know that there lives here in Georgia—in fact, in the city of Atlanta—a woman lawyer, a graduate of a first-class law school, and the wife of a practicing attorney. There are some 3,000 women lawyers in the United States, and the question is sure to be agitated in this state. This series of short papers on this topic will, therefore, be very timely, and papers have been promised by A. C. Wright, of Savannah; Burton Smith, of Atlanta; Bryan Cumming, of Augusta; F. B. Abbott, of Atlanta; Thomas J. Chapel, of Columbus; H. A. Matthews, of Fort Valley, and Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta.

W. C. Glenn, of Atlanta, will read a paper upon "Woman and Its Influence Upon English and American Jurisprudence." Mr. Glenn has given this subject much thought, and those familiar with his legal erudition know what to expect from his paper.

In addition to this paper, the standing committees on jurisprudence and law reform, on judicial administration, ethics, grievances, interstate law, federal legislation, and memory will have full reports. Each committee consists of five lawyers, selected with special reference to their ability in their respective lines.

The report of the committee on memorials will be exceedingly interesting. It will contain sketches of all members of the association who have died within the last three years, and will include some lamented and distinguished lawyers. Being a short paper, it will contain a lengthy sketch of some deceased Georgia lawyers of eminence, having special reference to his professional career.

Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, is chairman of the committee and will prepare the report.

Tuesday night the annual banquet will be given, and the proverbial "feast of reason and woe and soul" will extend into the wee small hours. The wit and humor of lawyers is proverbial, especially when stimulated by the choicest delicacies of the banquet table, liquid and otherwise.

An unusually large attendance is anticipated, and many of those who come to the association will stay over to the state democratic convention, which meets the day following the adjournment of the association.

The officers of the association are: Chief Justice Bleckley, president; John W. Akin, of Cartersville, secretary; Hon. Z. D. Harrison, of Atlanta, treasurer.

Mr. Akin is serving his sixth successive term, while Mr. Harrison is in the third year of his office.

The vice presidents are: Hon. W. H. Fleming, of Augusta; Hon. C. M. Featherston, of Rome; Hon. H. N. Grotto, of Columbus; Judge A. H. McDonell, of Savannah; Judge C. C. Smith, of Hawkinsville. All the judges of the supreme, superior, city and county, its probate, and all the trial courts in Georgia are honorary members, while Mr. Charles H. Smith ("Bill Arpy") was, at the last annual meeting, made an honorary life member, as a tribute to the worth and value of his paper read at that meeting—"Reminiscences of Law and Lawyers."

HE THE MAN!

Captain Bridges's Supposed Assailant Caught.

Acting Chief of Police Wright received a telegram Saturday night from E. Cottingham, of Waycross, announcing the capture of the supposed assailant of Transfer Guard Bridges of Florida.

The latter was knocked in the head about a month ago near Waycross by two negroes whom he was taking to the penitentiary. The prisoners managed to get hold of a handspike and inflicted twenty-seven blows on the head of the officer, every one of

which laid the scalp open to the skull.

Captain Bridges is at present in Atlanta under the treatment of Dr. Calhoun and is rapidly recovering from his burns.

Captain Wright is in possession of a picture of the negro who is under arrest in Waycross.

Yesterday it was shown to Captain Bridges, but he failed to recognize it in the picture of either of his assailants.

The picture, however, will be sent to the sheriff of DeLand county, Florida, who knows the negro, for identification.

A PECCULAR DAMAGE SUIT.

A Citizen Wants \$5,000 for Being Carried to a Pesthouse.

A suit involving damages to the amount of \$5,000 has been filed against the city of Atlanta by Mr. W. T. Williams.

Possibly there is not another suit like this on the records.

Mr. Williams is a citizen of Atlanta. In his petition he alleges that on March 14, 1894, he and his family, together with household effects, were forcibly carried by order of the board of health to a pesthouse used for small pox patients and confined there for a term of four weeks. This house was occupied, so the petitioner says, by both white and black people, who were afflicted with contagious diseases, and that he and his family were forced to eat and sleep among them, thereby exposing themselves to small pox and other infectious diseases. Neither he nor any member of his family were suffering at the time from small pox, and had they been the petitioner was able to take care of his family and prevent a spread of the disease. He further alleges that his household goods, valued at \$300, were badly broken and injured by removal and he and his family were caused to suffer great apprehension and distress. Mr. Williams is represented by Mr. Joseph H. Smith and Judge R. O. Lovett.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

A Negro Woman Picks a Man's Pocket, Getting Thirty Dollars.

Mamie Pierce, a Decatur street belle, was arrested Saturday night for picking the pocket of William Bolton, a white man. It seems that the man was paying the girl cents which he owed her and while he was counting out the change Mamie put her hand in his pocket and gently lifted his pocket-book, containing \$30 in greenbacks.

As soon as he missed the money he reported the loss at police headquarters and Patrolmen W. S. Dobbins and J. B. Harris were detailed on the case.

These officers arrested the woman in less than half an hour, as well as a negro man who was with her at the time.

The woman was found under the doorsteps of the woman's home. State cases were made against both the woman and the man for larceny and for her larceny at the police station.

AT DEGIVE'S TONIGHT.

"The Queen of Glitter" Will Be Produced—Numerous Specialties.

DeGive's Marietta street opera house will be opened tonight for the first time in several months.

The attraction will be Professor Agostini's beautiful fairy spectacle, "The Queen of Glitter."

This will be the first indoor presentation of this, Professor Agostini's latest and greatest effort, and no pains have been spared to make it a great entertainment.

Numerous specialties will be introduced. Among them will be several songs by Master Percy Lynwood, the wonderful boy tenor. Miss Stokes will be seen in beautiful dances, and Miss Holt will do a great jig.

The Cuban troubadours will render a number of beautiful selections, among them the Spanish national hymn.

Mr. Luellen York, Atlanta's famous artistic decorator, will make his first attempt in a more ambitious line of work than he has yet done. Two of his ideas will be staged under his personal supervision, and all who know the young man are looking for a brilliant triumph.

Mr. York has arranged for a "Prism Dance" which will be performed by little Gertrude Freeman. This will undoubtedly be one of the most beautiful dances ever seen in this city.

Miss Lute Gordon, one of Atlanta's fairest young girls, will pose as the famous silver statue of "Justice" as at the world's fair. Ada Rehan and the famous actress was the original of this statue.

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IRON AND STEEL.

Manufacturers Dissatisfied with the Recent Swank-Jones Letter,

ADDRESSED TO CHAIRMAN WILSON

How the Carnegie Concerns and the Illinois Steel Company Supply the Export Market.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27. (Special Correspondence.)—The dissatisfaction of iron and steel men in this, the center of the industry, with the letter of protest addressed to Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee in the name of the American Iron and Steel Association, and bearing the signatures of Secretary Swank and the Hon. B. F. Jones. As usual, when tariff changes are proposed, the manufacturers of Allegheny county are raising a howl that they are on the brink of ruin, and making a bare-faced bluff that reductions in import duties would mean suspension of operations for them, starvation for their workmen, and an economic catastrophe in general.

But these things are said for effect, and are not characteristic of the real opinions of the men in the foreign trade industry. While it is almost impossible to get manufacturers to talk as they believe for publication, the truth will out in conversation among themselves and those with whom they are familiar. And in these occasional filtrings of undiluted and heartfelt feelings there is much to greatly surprise those entertaining the opinion that all iron manufacturers are high tariff men, and as grossly mistaken as the supporters would be that all Christians are Protestants.

For so long have the manufacturers been accustomed to exaggerate and misrepresent the effects of and reasons for high tariff, that force of habit and fear of public opinion combined, present an almost insuperable opposition to the innermost recesses of the tariff, where the truth is known and recognized.

But there are some, mostly found among those who have not dabbled in the game of politics, who consent to give their opinions to the public while withholding their names, and a still more select few leap the barriers of deception raised by cowardice, and enter the arena of public opinion to do battle for the right stand of honest commerce and earnestness of the sayings of their business acquaintances. Again there are some, passing as high tariff men, who have become so utterly disgusted with the leaders' methods that they positively refuse to longer lend either moral or financial support to a movement seeking the maintenance of the existing schedule. From men of these classes the following information is derived, and thus facts are given to the public which never saw daylight before.

Some of the Facts.

Many are inclined to repudiate the Swank-Jones letter, entirely or in part, for it is by the necessity that Statisticians should earn their living, either by the fact that Mr. Jones is pre-occupied and ill, while occasionally the two causes are combined.

Manufacturers (of course all this comparatively in camera) point out that some kinds of Allegheny iron even now undersells the British product in Canada, where both competitors are on equal tariff terms and that those profits are such that the iron is small when existing duties do not differ in that respect from the returns in domestic trade. When domestic trade improves the Canadian transactions may be relinquished, but it is enough to know that they can be conducted on a business basis.

Fictitious booms, with disastrous reactions, are ascribed to the speculation produced by fluctuations in prices due to an artificial and temporary device of the general dissatisfaction with top-notch tariff expressed, on account of its constant precariousness of existence, and an almost unanimous outcry is heard for a compromise reduction compatible with permanence and promising some degree of assured certainty.

At high tariff's door is laid the responsibility of illicit trusts and combinations, and in this connection, the following was learned with regard to misrepresentation by committees in Washington.

One of the firm of Humphreys, Vandervell & Co., the leading iron brokers of Pittsburgh, delivered himself to this effect:

"I believe a just and certain tariff would be best for all concerned; but, whatever they do, I hope will be lasting. Uncertainty is upsetting all calculations."

Referring to the duty on and selling price of cotton ties, he said:

"Such a duty is absurd."

Thomas Marshall, of the Marshall Foundry and Construction Company, spoke as follows:

"I have not given the matter of tariff much thought, but I am not narrow-minded and can see where reforms in the present system can do no harm. I believe that the democrats have the interests of the country at heart."

The Platform and the Tariff. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The free importation of raw materials is not a "democratic principle," as Mr. Cleveland so glibly asserts in his letter to Mr. Wilson. He cannot find an allusion to it, as such, in any democratic platform.

It is an invention of New England muggings, and was started by them as a bait to catch New England manufacturers, who favored protection. The more articles of raw materials that are admitted free the less import duty will have to be on the other imports. This will be good policy for the New England manufacturers, they would have to pay no duties on what they buy, and would be protected by higher duties on what they make to sell. And this is Mr. Cleveland's subject for a tariff for revenue only. He is supported by Mr. Wilson, and college professors generally.

These gentlemen have discovered that nothing has ever been done in the matter of raising money on scientific principles. The whole system of protection expends goes for nothing with them. It always seems to run against their scientific methods.

The only reference to free raw materials which will be found in any democratic platform is in the last one, where the placing of some of them in the free list is treated as a desirable escape from some of the burdens of the McKinley act. But this is only treated as an expedient.

The platform demands both the McKinley act and the expedient will give way to a tariff for revenue only. The free entry of raw material is protection in its most offensive form, for it adds to the costs of the manufacturer in two ways, viz., no duty on what he buys for manufacturing purposes, and a higher duty on his manufactured articles, to make up the deficiency caused by free raw materials. A tariff for revenue must be equal on all imports.

The opinion is growing general among iron and steel manufacturers that tariff reductions must come, and that, if they come quickly and do not stay, their coming will be automatic. The iron and steel manufacturers, professional almanacs would have people believe. In fact, the feeling is not uncommon that reductions may even be large and the change still have its compensations. All agree that the suspense of uncertainty is injurious to commerce, and would gladly have it ended once for all.

There is, however, one notable exception to this, and that is found in the almost universal of the plea for a maintenance of high protective duties in the tin plate industries. Whether this is unconsciously due to the fact that tin plate making has not yet had time to thoroughly test the value of such a tariff is unknown. But the plain and clear cry is "Give tin plate a chance." "What is said on manufacturers' behalf is that the head of a firm which has obtained operations and cash payments in full during the passing period of serenity and suspensions"—why, the boast of the Welsh tin plate maker is that he makes tin plate just as his father did before him. And I think believe American gethereness, invation and enterprise, will with a little assistance from the tariff in five years, turn out a better and cheaper product than either the Welshman or his grandfather.

Manufacturers Interviewed.

The following interviews were obtained from typical, leading manufacturers, or brokers, and where their names are not given, the omission is due to the reasons stated at the outset; and if all iron men had the courage of their convictions, the opinions of this nature quoted would speak much the number of iron men more closely than outsiders are inclined to believe.

Mr. Frank Clark, of the Solar Iron Works, says:

"The present tariff is responsible for

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.



Sold Everywhere.
Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1894, of the condition of the

United States Masonic Benevolent Association,

Organized under the laws of the state of Iowa, made to the governor of Georgia, pursuant to the laws of said state.

Principal office, Masonic Temple, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

II. ASSETS.

Total assets \$113,829.55

III. LIABILITIES.

Total Liabilities \$25,569.21

IV. INCOME during first six months of year 1894 \$131,906.05

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1894.

Total disbursements \$140,672.23

Greatest amount insured in any one risk \$6,000.00

Total amount of insurance outstanding \$17,755,500.00

Certified copy of the act incorporating the company filed in office of insurance commissioner of Iowa.

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF POTTAWATTAMIE.—Personally appeared before me the undersigned William J. Jameson who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of the United States Masonic Benevolent Association, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. WILLIAM J. JAMESON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, 23d day of July, 1894.

MARY GREENELLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF IOWA, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, SS.—I, T. S. Campbell, clerk of the district court in and for said county, do hereby certify that Mary Greenelle, before whom the annexed instrument was proven, was, at the date thereof, and now is, an acting notary public duly qualified to act as such; that under the laws of Iowa, I am authorized to administer oaths, and proof of said fact, administer oaths, etc.; that I am well acquainted with the signature of the said Mary Greenelle, and believe the one subscribed to the annexed instrument and purporting to be hers to be genuine.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said district court at my office in Council Bluffs, this, 23d day of July, 1894.

T. S. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the District Court.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hotel Aragon,
ATLANTA, GA.

American and European Plans.

Finest and best conducted hotel palace in the city; 5½ blocks from Union Depot, or Peachtree street; 1½ miles, dirt of smooth, paved, and stone.

Open during summer, with orchestral and vocal music. Electric cars pass the door for trains. Special rates given by the week or month during the summer.

RATES.

From June 1st to October 1st, American plan, \$3.50 to \$4.50; European plan, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Gatosa Springs, Buffalo-Epsom Wtea

The greatest remedy for removal of ossified deposits from the liver and kidneys and from the stomach and bowel diseases.

Located high up in the mountains of north Georgia. Only two miles from railroad. The most famous watering place in the country. Special low rates will be made this season. For particulars, address PORTER WARNER & CO., Gatosa Springs, Ga.

JULY 3-1M.

WANTED—Agents are making \$2 to \$10 a day, handling our coins, operated liquid vending fountains. Every machine guaranteed. Write at once for particulars.

Address P. O. Box 157, City.

WANTED—Man and wife to take charge of farm few miles from city, must be good gardener and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 157, City.

JULY 27-31.

WANTED—Man and wife to take charge of farm few miles from city, must be good gardener and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 157, City.

JULY 27-31.

WANTED—By an old established manufacturing house in cigars, a good experienced salesman to handle their goods as a side line in Georgia and Alabama. None but well known need answer. Address with references. O. P. Berryman & Co., Baltimore, Md.

JULY 27-31.

WANTED—Stenographer—A quick, sprightly young man with general office experience, who writes a good business long hand. Address P. O. Box No. B. Sweetwater, Tenn.

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